

JPRS 78414

30 June 1981

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1601



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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MILITARY SCIENCE, THEORY, STRATEGY

ELEMENT OF SURPRISE AS TACTIC DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences Docent Col V. Yaremko: "The Element of Surprise"]

[Text] The role of the element of surprise in combat is well known. But adequate importance is sometimes not attached to this factor in practical field exercises. We should like to see more often in this newspaper materials dealing with this subject, including at the theoretical level. (From a statement by Gds Lt Col S. Chernilevskiy at a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers' conference).

All a commander's activities pertaining to organization for combat to a significant degree boil down, to put it briefly and concisely, to attacking at a moment when the adversary is least prepared to repel an attack. Surprise is one of the determining factors in achieving success in combat. The experience of the Great Patriotic War indicates that an attack delivered with the element of surprise exerts a powerful effect on the enemy's morale and paralyzes his will to offer organized resistance.

The importance of surprise has increased greatly in warfare today. This is connected with improvement in weaponry, increased troop mobility, and other factors. Success, as is indicated by practical field exercises, attends he who is bold, who is able to impose his will on the adversary, who extensively displays initiative, innovativeness, and who constantly employs new warfare techniques and methods.

In each concrete instance this of course looks different, in relation to the situation. But the element of surprise is achieved first and foremost by concealed, swift and decisive actions on the part of subunits, by their scrupulous observance of concealment, camouflage and deception measures, by beating the adversary to the punch, by opening fire unexpectedly, and by employing techniques and methods of warfare which are unknown to the adversary.

But the enemy will also endeavor to gain the element of surprise. In connection with this, particular importance is acquired by a high degree of vigilance, continuous reconnaissance, a continuous state of combat readiness by the subunits, and their capability to offer swift countermeasures. One good way to achieve the element of surprise is to make it impossible for the enemy to obtain any information, such as on the composition of the subunit and unit or the nature of their forthcoming actions. One must bear in mind that even details which appear insignificant

at first glance can tell a great deal about the plan of a forthcoming engagement. Here is an example.

Prior to commencement of the Battle of Kursk, observers of the 15th Rifle Division drew attention to the fact that canteens had appeared in the possession of enemy personnel, items which previously had been absent. Considerable importance was attached to this fact at division headquarters. It gave grounds to assume that the enemy was redeploying forces and had moved new units to the front line. Subsequent reconnaissance fully confirmed this.

The experience of warfare teaches us that an important role in gaining the element of surprise is played by secrecy of troop control, strict observance of camouflage, concealment and deception measures, and extensive employment of feints and decoy activities. In spite of the increased capabilities of today's intelligence-gathering means, this experience has retained its significance. Practical experience convinces us that its innovative utilization by commanders and staffs helps gain the element of surprise in mock battle.

The following incident is typical. At a certain field exercise regimental commander Lt Col V. Tereshchenko, conducting personal reconnaissance, deliberately lingered on a secondary axis in order to deceive the "adversary" regarding the axis of attack. Prior to this he had deliberately increased the size of the reconnaissance party. Field fortification activities were simulated in the area of the commander's reconnaissance. As a result the "aggressor's" reconnaissance was deluded. The defending force hastily proceeded to move men and weapons to that sector where preparations for an attack were being simulated. The regiment mounted the attack elsewhere and achieved success.

We know from the history of the Great Patriotic War how important for achieving success in battle was the employment of new, previously unknown means of warfare. Here the element of surprise plays a decisive role. The enemy, as a result of unexpected employment of a new weapon or new equipment, is always taken by surprise. An example of this is employment of a new, formidable weapon -- rocket artillery (BM-13) -- by Soviet troops on 14 July 1941 near Orsha.

At the same time practical experience indicates that the element of surprise does not per se ensure success in battle. It is important not to give the adversary the chance to recover and restore temporarily lost combat efficiency. The following incident at an exercise persuasively shows the possible result of delayed utilization of favorable conditions arising as a result of actions with the element of surprise.

An advance covering force, consisting of a reinforced motorized rifle battalion, reached a river, taking the "aggressor" by surprise, executed a hasty crossing operation, and seized an important highway junction. The regiment's main forces, which had fallen far behind the advance covering force, were unable to exploit this successful action. Naturally they could not come to its assistance. The "aggressor," taking advantage of this fact, brought up reserves and sealed off the advance covering force. The battalion was compelled to fight in a position of encirclement.

This example once again indicates that lack of initiative and originality in modes of action and the element of surprise are incompatible. Employment of nuclear

missile weapons, for example, can provide considerable opportunities for gaining the element of surprise in today's warfare. Lack of originality is also intolerable, however, in employment of nuclear missile weapons. To employ a given weapon and to execute a maneuver without taking the situation into account means to utilize that weapon ineffectively.

Nor should one forget that alongside the employment of weapons of mass destruction, an extremely important role in gaining the element of surprise is played by unexpected commencement of fire by conventional weapons. But it is important skillfully to utilize all conventional firepower and constantly to seek to diversify its employment.

An example of an innovative approach to employment of artillery fire is the actions of the 5th Guards Army of the First Ukrainian Front in penetrating the defense from the Sandomierz bridgehead in the course of the Sandomierz-Silesian Operation in January 1945. Half an hour before artillery preparation ended, a feint attack was mounted along the army's entire frontage. One reinforced rifle platoon from each attack-echelon battalion took part in this deception. The ruse succeeded. The fascists took the phony attack to be the commencement of a general offensive, emerged from their shelters and readied themselves for battle. At this point friendly artillery once again proceeded to deliver massive fire on the forward edge of the battle area and defensive positions immediately to the rear.

As we know, precisely identical battles do not occur. Consequently there cannot be identical means of gaining the element of surprise. Therefore much depends on the innovativeness of the commander in his tactics, the ability to take into account when organizing for combat all conditions which promote the element of surprise, including terrain, climate and weather, etc. During the Great Patriotic War Soviet troops, skillfully utilizing the terrain, frequently would attack where the enemy did not expect it. One can also encounter today at field exercises and war games many instructive examples of skillful utilization of terrain and weather and selection of the most expedient, original techniques of gaining the element of surprise.

At a certain field exercise the motorized rifle company under the command of Capt A. Aul' was ordered to capture some key high ground on the approaches to a mountain pass. As dawn broke, the area of the forthcoming battle was wreathed in dense fog. The company commander decided to take advantage of this fact. Under cover of the fog, the company advanced toward the "aggressor's" positions and attacked with the element of surprise.

The element of surprise.... Much depends on a commander's ability to exploit it in today's warfare. Of course this ability does not come by itself. The most reliable way to achieve the element of surprise is to work persistently to improve field proficiency and to make every effort to improve the quality and effectiveness of the training and indoctrination process.

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CSO: 1801/246

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY CONGRESS DECISIONS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 2

[Article: "Implementation of Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] Matters dealing with organizational and political work on the part of military councils, commanders, political agencies and party organizations in connection with the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks proceeding from the congress resolutions and the report of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev have been examined at the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will go down in history as an important landmark in the life and affairs of our party and nation, as an event of world-historic scope and significance. The congress examined an extensive program of further building of communism in the USSR and specified the principal directions of CPSU domestic and foreign policy as well as the tasks of strengthening the defense capability of the Soviet State, its Armed Forces, and defense of the achievements of socialism.

The report presented by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, entitled "CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Party's Present Tasks in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy," is an outstanding document of innovative Marxism-Leninism and constitutes a new contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. It has enriched the CPSU with most important conclusions on development of the world socialist system, provided a comprehensive evaluation of the international situation, the campaign to strengthen the cause of peace, deepen détente and hold the arms race in check, and advanced important, constructive points in the area of foreign policy. The report summarized the results of the selfless labor of the Soviet people to implement the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and clearly defined the paths of economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development of Soviet society and tasks pertaining to improving methods of party leadership, internal party, ideological and political indoctrination work.

The Leninist course of policy and practical activities of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, were unanimously approved by the congress and given enthusiastic support by the entire party, the Soviet people, and army and navy personnel.

Soviet servicemen accepted with a feeling of profound thanks and a great sense of responsibility the high praise given by the party congress to the role of the Soviet Armed Forces, the morale and military expertise of military personnel, and the confidence expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that our Armed Forces would continue in the future standing reliable guard over the peaceful, productive labor of the Soviet people.

The unanimous reelection of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, outstanding party leader and statesman of the contemporary era, to the post of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary evoked a feeling of enormous satisfaction in the Army and Navy.

Comprehensive study, vigorous dissemination and persistent implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress should become the most important task of all organizational and political work on the part of military councils, commanders, political agencies, Army and Navy party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Military councils, commanders, political agencies, Army and Navy party, trade union and Komsomol organizations were urged to base all organizational and political work on the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, theoretical points and practical tasks in the area of domestic and foreign policy advanced at the congress by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, with the aim of thorough assimilation of the theses and conclusions contained in the Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, the Principal Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990, as well as other congress materials, and mobilization of personnel for successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned to the Soviet Armed Forces by the party.

It was recommended that concrete measures be elaborated and implemented in the districts, groups of forces and fleets, in combined units, units and on naval ships, in military educational institutions, establishments and organizations of the Ministry of Defense, pertaining to explanation, thorough study and implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. All this work should be carried out in a close link with the specific tasks of training troops and naval forces specified by the Minister of Defense for 1981. Principal attention should be concentrated on further increasing combat readiness, strengthening military discipline, improving the quality of field, air and sea proficiency, vigilant performance of alert duty, fuller utilization of training facilities, greater demandingness in carrying out training curricula and schedules, specifying in all this the concrete place of each commander, political worker, and party organization.

It is important to consolidate the upsurge in political activeness and initiative on the part of personnel achieved during the period of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and the period of congress proceedings, to ensure further development of socialist competition under the slogan "For a High Degree of Combat Readiness and Firm Military Order," to improve troop leadership, and to achieve absolute fulfillment of pledges adopted for 1981.

The results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks proceeding from the congress resolutions and the report of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev should be discussed at meetings of party activists of the central edifice of the Ministry of Defense, districts, groups of forces, fleets, combined units, military educational institutions, as well as at meetings of Komsomol

activists of combined units and military educational institutions, at meetings in primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and at meetings of military personnel, workers and employees. Attention is focused on thorough preparation for these measures and guaranteeing participation of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress and leader personnel in their conduct.

It is recommended that principal attention in organization of dissemination, explanation and study of the congress proceedings and resolutions be concentrated on thorough assimilation by personnel and implementation of the points and tasks advanced in the CPSU Central Committee report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other congress documents. A unified political day is to be held in March of this year, on the theme "Following a Leninist Course of Building and Peace."

It is essential comprehensively and vividly to reveal the Leninist course and growing role of the Communist Party and its domestic and foreign policy aimed at further boosting the level of prosperity of Soviet citizens, the sociopolitical and spiritual advance of the society of developed socialism, and strengthening of national defense. It is essential persistently to explain to military personnel the noble goals of CPSU foreign policy and the importance of the specific proposals of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev aimed at radically improving the world situation. At the same time it is essential resolutely to expose the adventurist course of the aggressive imperialist nations and the Chinese leaders, who are closing ranks with imperialism, and to achieve a clear understanding of the necessity of a continuous high state of vigilance and further increase in the combat readiness of combined units, units, and naval ships.

It is essential to continue carrying out concrete measures to improve ideological and political indoctrination work. Greater initiative should be displayed to ensure that it is conducted in a lively and interesting manner, in a concrete link with daily life and the missions being performed by the military. Skilled propagandist cadres, congress delegates, and party activists should be enlisted to conduct ideological indoctrination work and to explain the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress. It has been acknowledged as advisable to send to the units and naval ships, and to remote garrisons in particular, instructor-propagandist and artist-agitation teams, experienced lecturers and methods specialists to assist commanders, political agencies and party organizations in explaining the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is essential to enhance the role of Officers' Clubs, NCO and enlisted personnel clubs, and libraries, and to achieve improved utilization of the mass media (television, radio, film).

The following time allocations are made for 1981 for study of the proceedings and resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress within the system of political training, party education, and social sciences instruction at military educational institutions pertaining to the subject matter specified by the Main Political Directorate: 22 classroom hours in the system of Marxist-Leninist training of officer personnel; 36 hours of political instruction for warrant officers; 42 hours of political instruction classes for enlisted personnel, noncommissioned officers, and personnel in training subunits (30 hours in subunits with one 3-hour political instruction class per week); 16 hours at universities of Marxism-Leninism and 2-year party schools. From 8 to 10 classes will be held with the remaining forms of party and economics education and Komsomol political instruction. There will be 12 classroom hours in military educational institutions, including 6 hours from the time budget allocated for study of the social sciences, and 6 hours from the reserve time budget of commanding officers of military educational institutions.

Military councils, commanders and political agencies must, guided by the instructions of the congress, work persistently to strengthen party, military and state discipline and strengthen military and moral indoctrination, as well as intensifying the campaign against violations of standards of Communist morality, rule of law, and rules of socialist community.

Attention has been drawn toward further improvement of methods of troop leadership and control, security precise and well-coordinated operation of all control elements, and greater attention toward verification of execution of party decisions, orders and directives. It is also essential to state in a more concrete manner and to resolve in a businesslike manner in party organizations problems pertaining to improving the work style of control agencies and implementation of party cadre policy.

It has been acknowledged as important that all Army and Navy political agencies specify measures ensuring implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the area of party organizational development, improvement in methods of party influence on accomplishment of combat and political training tasks and strengthening of military discipline, and improved principledness and aggressiveness in the activities of primary party organizations.

Measures must be taken to achieve further improvement in party supervision of Komsomol organizations. There should occur a deeper analysis of their activities in the spirit of the recommendations of the congress, and Communists should bear greater responsibility for accomplishing the ideological indoctrination tasks assigned to Komsomol organizations.

The resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress on rational and efficient utilization of materials, labor and financial resources, a thrifty attitude toward public property, and improvement of current and long-range planning directly apply to the enterprises and construction organizations of the Ministry of Defense. It is the task of party and trade union organizations to campaign more vigorously for fulfillment of 1981 targets and those of the succeeding years of the five-year plan, movement of near-completion facilities on-stream on schedule and with excellent quality, improvement of labor productivity, and strengthening of labor discipline. Socialist competition for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets for 1981 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole should be promoted on an even larger scale at enterprises, military sovkhozes and establishments.

In light of the extensive program of further improvement in living standards of the Soviet people advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress, it has been acknowledged as essential to continue building up efforts to achieve further improvement in living and working conditions for military personnel, housing conditions, medical, trade and cultural services for personnel. There should be a broadening of the patriotic movement under the slogan "Exemplary Conditions for Personnel at Every Garrison." Concern for the specific individual, satisfaction of his daily material and spiritual needs, a sensitive and attentive attitude toward letters, requests and complaints should be considered a most important obligation of all commanders, political workers, managers, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

All efforts pertaining to dissemination, study and implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress must be directed toward further uniting of military personnel, civilian workers and employees of the Soviet Army and Navy, behind the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by CPSU Central Committee

General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and at indoctrinating servicemen in a spirit of total dedication to the socialist homeland, the cause of communism, loyalty to the heroic traditions of army and people, a high degree of vigilance and constant readiness to defend the achievements of socialism.

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CSO: 1801/247

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

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Moscow **TEKHNIKA I VOORUZHENIYE** in Russian No 4, Apr 81 (signed to press 12 Mar 81)
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CSO: 1801/243

ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ROLE OF WARRANT OFFICERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 1

[Article: "Warrant Officers"]

[Text] The introduction of the institution of warrant officer [praporshchiki and michmany] was an important event in the life of the Soviet Armed Forces. Added to the battle formation of the motherland's defenders was a new detachment of professional military cadres, upon whom was placed the great responsibility for successful accomplishment of the tasks of combat and political training.

Past years have seen warrant officers make no small contribution to the training and indoctrination of armed forces personnel, the tightening of discipline and the increasing of combat readiness. Most have proved themselves politically mature individuals, experts in weapons and equipment, highly rated specialists and reliable officers' assistants.

Well-known within the Northern Fleet, for example, is the name of Senior Warrant Officer Dmitriy Sergeyevich Zaguzov, a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress and leader of a team of electricians aboard the submarine Magnitogorskaya komсомоlets. An "outstanding"-rated specialist, whose knowledge and skills have more than once been tested by the seas at different latitudes, he is also a skilled teacher, one combining rigorous exactingness toward subordinates with a paternal concern for them and a sincere sensitivity and responsiveness to other people with an intolerance of any departure from the requirements of military regulations.

There are no small numbers of warrant officers like the communist Zaguzov. Many of our military servicemen in this category have been awarded orders and medals for their success in training and indoctrinating their subordinates and in developing a mastery of complex new military equipment. The number of warrant officers taking examinations as external students in programs of secondary-level military schools is growing. As certified specialists they are now performing successfully in both command and technical positions.

The ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 24 December 1980 establishing in addition to those already existing the military rank of senior warrant officer and the insignia corresponding to this rank and the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on a partial change in conditions of warrant officer service is yet another example of the continuous concern shown by the Communist Party and Soviet Government for strengthening the Armed Forces and increasing the role and authority of their warrant officers.

The military rank of senior warrant officer will be awarded in peacetime to warrant officers with five or more years of unexceptionable service, at least one of which must be in a position to be manned by a senior warrant officer or officer. Time in service, of course, is not the only thing taken into account in considering an individual for this new military rank. A warrant officer must demonstrate a high degree of ideological tempering and professional training, display initiative and persistence in accomplishing the tasks assigned a unit (chast') or ship, be capable of training and indoctrinating subordinates and serve as a model in the discharge of military duties and adherence to the requirements of the military oath and regulations.

The warrant officer's place is above all in the military formation where the mastery of combat skills is forged. To measure up to the requirements our party imposes upon military cadres, warrant officers must be thoroughly knowledgeable in both political subjects and their military specialties and master the methods to be employed in the training and indoctrination of subordinates. The entire training process and mode of existence encountered in warrant officer schools are oriented toward the development of these qualities. Continuous monitoring is important to insure implementation of training plans and programs and the introduction into the training process of new advances in pedagogical science, as is a persistent striving for high quality in each session of instruction. Commanding officers and other senior personnel must provide continuous direction of the training and indoctrination of these students and make extensive use of new methods of combat and political training.

Warrant officers are trained as commanders or specialists in the course of their service in a unit or on board a ship. Accelerating this process requires a continuous general concern for yesterday's graduates of warrant officer schools, patient instruction of them in the course of their officer training and the timely preparation of efficiency reports objectively evaluating their professional qualities. Where inadequate attention is devoted to warrant officer training and indoctrination, there will be individuals committing breaches of discipline and becoming negligent in the discharge of their military duties. Most of these instances are to be observed among warrant officers in administrative positions who escape the attention of commanders, political personnel and party organizations.

Commanders, political organs and staff personnel at all levels are called upon to insure that warrant officers are highly tempered politically, well-trained as military specialists and know to perfection the weapons and equipment with which they have been entrusted. It is very important above all that those of them involved in the training and indoctrination of subordinates pass their examinations as external students in the program of a secondary-level military educational institution. This should be a well-planned course of work, and completion by warrant officers of secondary-level education in a military specialty without leave from their military duties should be looked upon as one of the main ways to raise the level of their professional training.

Party and Komsomol organizations play an important role in the development of a warrant officer. They are called upon to involve him in an active social life and through all forms of party and Komsomol activity to instill in him communist conviction, high moral qualities, love for his profession and a sense of continuous responsibility for the discharge of military duties. For party and Komsomol organizations there is now no more important task than to arm personnel, including warrant officers, with a knowledge of the materials and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, their theses and their conclusions.

The task of commanders, political personnel and party organizations is by all possible means to encourage warrant officers to carry the party's message to the masses of

military servicemen and participate actively in propagandizing and explaining the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. By means of agitation and propaganda and the force of their personal example of model performance of military duties they are called upon to mobilize their subordinates for successful accomplishment of the tasks of the winter training period and the fulfillment of socialist obligations.

Great are the duty and responsibility of our warrant officers for the combat readiness of units and ships and for the training and indoctrination of both NCO and rank-and-file personnel. To be conscious of this duty and this responsibility is for them continuously to increase their political and military knowledge and to spare no effort in the performance of their military duties to accomplish the difficult and vital tasks set by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

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C80: 1801/244

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

POKRYSHKIN COMMENTS ON STRENGTHENING DEFENSE CAPABILITY

Moscow SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV in Russian No 2, Feb 81 (signed to press 21 Jan 81) pp 33-40

[Article by Mar Avn A. Pokryshkin, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and thrice Hero of the Soviet Union: "For the Sake of Strengthening the Might of the Motherland"]

[Text] The USSR Constitution legally establishes that our nation is to unswervingly carry out a Leninist peace policy and is in favor of strengthening the security of peoples and broad international cooperation. At the same time we cannot help but consider that the imperialist forces, and above all the U.S. ruling circles, in heading the international reaction, are endeavoring to undermine detente, they are setting the tone to the arms race, they are flagrantly interfering in the affairs of other countries and peoples and are creating dangerous centers of military conflicts in different areas of the world. The Chinese leadership has sided with them in openly calling for the creation of a united anti-Soviet front.

Under such conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet government, in struggling steadily for peace and detente, in a Leninist manner combine these efforts with a strengthening of the nation's defense capability and a rise in the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. Our Constitution defines the defense of the motherland as the most important function of the state and as a concern of all the people. This has also been reflected in the legal provisions concerning the local authorities. In particular, we might mention the law recently approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet on the basic powers of the kray, oblast, autonomous oblast and autonomous okrug soviets. It states that in the area of defense work they are to ensure the carrying out of the USSR Law Governing Universal Military Service by all officials and citizens as well as by the enterprises, institutions and organizations; they direct civil defense on the territory of the kray or oblast; they carry out measures to train reserves for the Armed Forces and carry out other defense tasks; they organize work in the area of military-patriotic indoctrination of the population. The soviets also carry out work in propagandizing military traditions and the developing of sponsorship ties between the labor collectives and troop units and assist the work of the volunteer defense societies.

The patriotic activities of the USSR DOSAAF also contribute to the strengthening of national defense right. This is one of the most mass associations of our people. "Charged with the greatest possible strengthening of the military might of our state and the defense of it from a possible enemy attack, the DOSAAF not only trains combat reserves for the Soviet Armed Forces," commented Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at

the Fourth DOSAAF Congress, "but by all its activities contributes to a further rallying of the workers around the Communist Party and indoctrinates them in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and to wholehearted dedication to the great cause of building communism in our nation. DOSAAF plays a major role in strengthening and developing ties between the men of the Army and Navy and the workers of the factories, plants, kolkhozes and sovkhozes."

The DOSAAF is rightly called a school of patriots. Millions of defenders of the motherland have passed through its circles and clubs and the names of many of them are now known to our entire nation and the whole world. Suffice it to say that one out of every three pilots who during the Great Patriotic War received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, was a DOSAAF graduate. Many courageous tank troops, artillery men, snipers and submariners mastered the rudiments of science in its ranks. In the postwar years Yuriy Gagarin, Valentina Tereshkova and other cosmonauts began their career in the skies from the DOSAAF airfields.

Like the remaining mass associations of the workers, the USSR DOSAAF operates under the leadership of the party and Soviet bodies, in close tie with the trade union, Komsomol, scientific-technical and sports societies. All its work is carried out by the forces of activists who presently number over 6.5 million persons. In its daily activities it is led by the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the State and Measures to Improve the Work of the USSR DOSAAF" approved in May 1966, by the instructions of the CPSU Congresses and by other party decisions.

One of the conditions for the fruitful activities of DOSAAF is its close interaction with the soviets which take a most energetic part in its affairs. This is carried out in such areas as military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers, the training of youth for military service and the cadres of the mass technical professions for the national economy, the further development of mass scientific and technical types of sports and the broadening and improving of the physical plant of DOSAAF. The ways for the joint carrying out of these tasks are periodically reviewed at the soviet sessions, at meetings of the Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, the executive committees of the local soviets and at meetings of the party and Soviet aktiv.

Primary significance is given to the military patriotic indoctrination of the working youth and this was even more widely developed after the promulgation of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination." Under the leadership of the party and Soviet bodies, the DOSAAF committees together with the trade unions, the Komsomol and the "Znaniye" [Knowledge] Society, have systematically carried out measures devoted to the legacy of V. I. Lenin about the defense of the socialist fatherland. These measures have been based on the instructions of the Communist Party on strengthening the economic and defense might of the motherland, the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on these questions, the provisions of the USSR Constitution and the Law Governing Universal Military Service.

In this work we have been given inestimable aid by the party veterans, the participants of the revolution, the Civil and Great Patriotic wars and the construction of communism and by the people's deputies. With paternal concern they pass on to the

younger generation communist conviction and class implacability for the enemies of our motherland and they indoctrinate a constant readiness to come to its defense. For these purposes they use Lenin readings, lectures and reports, special-subject evenings, film festivals and meetings with heroes of the war and labor. Evermore widely found are such forms of work which give the youth basic military knowledge such as special lecture series, military-patriotic schools and future soldier universities.

It has become traditional to have all-Union months of mass defense work and these are held annually in honor of the Soviet Armed Forces. In particular, in 1980, such a measure was devoted to the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy and it assumed special sociopolitical significance as it coincided with preparations for two significant dates, the 110th birthday of V. I. Lenin and the 35th anniversary of the victory over Nazism. Throughout the country meetings were held between the youth and the veterans of previous battles, and there were excursions to military history museums and rooms of military glory and trips to troop units and ships.

In the course of the month a great deal was done to propagandize military knowledge among the broad strata of the public. Everywhere contests were held on applied and military-technical types of sports and there were youth hikes to the sites of revolutionary, military and labor glory of the people.

As a rule, the public education departments under the executive committees of the local Soviets and the vocational and technical education bodies take an active part in preparing such major measures along with the DOSAAF and Komsomol committees. Together with them and other organizations and departments, reviews of military-patriotic work are held in the schools and vocational-technical schools. The military-sports games "Zarnitsa" [Summer Lightning] and "Orlenok" [Eaglet] have become one of its interesting forms.

With the aid of the local soviets, thousands of museums and rooms of military glory have been created in the nation, and monuments and large memorials which attract masses of visitors have been built. For example, in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast alone, there are 960 permanent museums and rooms of military and labor glory. The workers have shown particular interest in the glory memorial erected in the center of the republic's capital in honor of the immortal feat of the 28 Panfilov Guardsmen, men from the legendary division which was organized in Alma-Ata. In Belorussia there are now over 120 future soldier clubs, over 50 military-patriotic lecture series and movie-lecture series have been organized and school clubs for patriotic and international indoctrination are functioning.

With great excitement the young people stand honor guard by the sacred graves of the heroes who have fallen in the battles for the liberty and independence of the motherland. In Volgograd, on the Square of Fallen Fighters, such a watch is stood by the Eternal Flame by the Komsomol members and Pioneers who are outstanding students and activists in social work. Around the monuments of the almost 200-km "Green Belt of Glory" which runs along the former forward defensive edge of Lenin-grad, school children are admitted to the Pioneers, young men and women receive their Komsomol cards and inductees their military registration cards. Here also the young soldiers take their military oath. In a number of oblasts they celebrate the holidays of the cities, villages, kolkhozes, enterprises and schools which bear the names of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

The All-Union Memory Watch has become an important military-patriotic ritual. This was first celebrated on 3 May 1979 in the city of Naro-Fominsk in the Moscow Oblast. Thousands of young citizens from the Greater Moscow Area on that day met with fellow countrymen who were war and labor veterans, representatives of the fraternal republics and the hero cities. Last year the Memory Watch was devoted to the 35th anniversary of victory and was held throughout the nation. In terms of its scale it can rightly be termed a military review of the desire and ability of the Soviet youth to work unstintingly and their readiness to defend the motherland.

In many republics, krays and oblasts it has become a practice to make provision for measures of a military-patriotic nature in the comprehensive indoctrinational plans approved by the party bodies and executive committees of the soviets. This eliminates duplication and clearly defines in each question the tasks, role and place of the public organizations, including DOSAAF. The proven experience merits use everywhere. This will further strengthen our professional ties with the state and public organizations and this undoubtedly will contribute to further improving the military-patriotic indoctrination of the public.

One of the important areas for the joint work of the soviets and DOSAAF is the carrying out of the law on universal military service. Due to the daily attention and concern of the party bodies, the soviets, the economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the DOSAAF is provided with everything necessary to prepare the youth for Army and Navy service.

At present the DOSAAF training organizations possess the most modern training facilities, they have thousands of motor vehicles and radios and are equipped with trainers and other first-rate equipment. For example, we have many training organizations which in terms of their technical equipping and the level of the training and indoctrination process correspond to a national secondary technical school. These are the Alma-Ata, Zhitomir, Krasnopresnenskiy, Taganrog and Kaunas motor vehicle schools, the Vladivostok, Volgograd and Kherson naval schools, the Krasnodar and Ryazan' radio schools, the Yegor'yevsk, Kemerovo and Third Moscow air clubs and many others.

The completion of new training buildings and the outfitting of the DOSAAF schools with the most modern aids, equipment and transport complexes have made it possible to markedly increase the number of students and to improve the quality of their training. At present, one out of every three inductees receives a military-technical specialty in the DOSAAF training organizations.

By decisions of the soviet executive committees, training centers are organized for basic military training of young persons employed in production at the enterprises, institutions, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The DOSAAF committees participate in the setting up of such centers and provide the training and procedural leadership over the basic military training of the youth at them. Through the DOSAAF committees the centers are supplied with weapons, small-caliber rifles and cartridges and aid is provided to the schools and institutions of learning in carrying out basic military training for the student youth. In the organizing of military patriotic indoctrination, a significant role is played by the sports defense health camps which are set up on a basis of joint decisions by the corresponding Komsomol, DOSAAF, physical culture and sports committees and the trade union bodies with the

agreement of the soviet executive committees. Their main purpose is to strengthen the health, to improve the ideological-political and military-patriotic indoctrination of the young men and to thoroughly prepare them for labor and service in the Soviet Armed Forces.

A good tradition has been established of organizing ceremonial farewells for inductees. The measures devoted to this event are conducted in a situation of high patriotic upsurge. At meetings of the workers, white collar personnel and kolkhoz members the future soldiers are ordered to serve the motherland faithfully, to be outstanding soldiers and to add to the glorious military traditions of the Soviet people. The sociopolitical significance and indoctrinational role of this ritual are strengthened by the fact that representatives of the party bodies, the local soviets and social organizations as well as war veterans take an active part in it.

Of great state significance is the pooling of efforts by the soviets and DOSAAF in training the personnel for the mass technical professions for the national economy such as transport drivers, electricians, operators, radio and naval specialists and equipment operators for agriculture—a total of 50 specialties. Each year the labor collectives receive up to 2 million such specialists trained in our schools and clubs.

Under the leadership of the local soviets, the DOSAAF committees, like the economic bodies, in fact carry out the appeal of the Communist Party to create technical universal training in the countryside. In a number of republics, krais and oblasts a good deal of experience has been acquired here. Sessions of the executive committees review the ways for most effectively utilizing the DOSAAF training facilities in the interests of preparing equipment operators and other specialists and measures are outlined to improve the training process. All of this provides positive results. Thus, in Stavropol'skiy Kray skilled equipment operators are trained not only at courses on the farms, at the rayon Sel'khoztekhnika associations and the affiliates of the agricultural production and technical schools but also in 45 DOSAAF technical-sports clubs. Many similar examples could be given.

The Soviet state, as is stipulated by the USSR Constitution, contributes to the development of mass physical culture and sports. The law governing the basic powers of the kray, oblast, autonomous oblast and autonomous okrug soviets states that they direct physical culture and sports and provide for the development of a network of sports facilities and buildings and zones of mass recreation for the workers. Naturally the military-technical types of sports play an important role in the physical education of the population and in preparing the youth to defend the motherland. These include airplane, helicopter, parachute, glider, motor vehicle, motorcycle, radio, diving, motorboating, shooting, model making and other types of sports the development of which has been assigned to DOSAAF. All of this is carried out in close contact with the sports bodies.

The all-Union Spartakiads for military-technical types of sports have become a true review of the mass sports work carried out by DOSAAF. While 40 million persons participated in the contests of the Sixth Spartakiad of the Soviet Peoples, in the last one, the Seventh, there were around 50 million. In 1979, in international meets DOSAAF athletes won 262 gold medals and set 72 world records. As a total they hold 345 world records for the military-technical types of sports.

In recent years a great deal has been done to further strengthen fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation with the defense and sports organizations of the socialist countries. This had made it possible to have an ever-increasing influence on the development of world sports as a factor for strengthening peace, friendship and mutual understanding between peoples and to more widely propagandize the successes of our nation and the advantages of socialism abroad.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government have always had high regard for the achievements of our athletes in military-technical sports. This is convincingly shown by the awarding of a large group of its prominent representatives who were world and European champions as well as their coaches and trainers with Soviet orders and medals.

At present sports work in DOSAAF is carried out by 18 sports federations which have their own sections in the local committees. Hundreds and thousands of sections and teams exist at enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, primary schools, specialized secondary schools and institutions of higher learning. In DOSAAF there are over 100 children's and youth sports schools, 230 shooting clubs and almost 100 working-dog raising clubs. Lithuania has set up a school for higher sports achievement in the military-technical sports. The best results in defense-sports work have been achieved in Moscow, Leningrad, in Belorussia and the Ukraine, in Lithuania and Latvia, in Kuybyshevskaya, Rostovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Tul'skaya, Moscow and other oblasts. This is explained by the fact that here the contacts of the DOSAAF committees are strongest with the soviets, the trade union and Komsomol bodies and the sports community.

In our nation significant attention is paid to the mass involvement of juveniles in exercises in the military-technical sports. Along with the public education bodies and the deputies of the local soviets, the DOSAAF organizations provide help to the schools in setting up technical circles, in equipping the classrooms and building shooting ranges. The juveniles go willingly to the sports sections of the DOSAAF training organizations. It has become a practice where leading athletes are assigned to general education schools, vocational-technical schools and technical schools and take a direct part in setting up and operating the technical circles and sports sections. For example, in Rostovskaya Oblast, 3 children's sports-technical schools have been created and around 200 shooting ranges have been built in the primary schools and vocational-technical schools. More than 30 juveniles are studying in the shooting and radio sections of the sports-technical club under the primary DOSAAF organization at the Taganrog Combine Plant. The club has provided aid to one of the city schools in setting up a classroom to train radio telegraph operators. In Oktyabr'skiy rayon of Rostov-na-Donu, for several years now there has been an "Orlenok" Club in which there is a motor vehicle classroom, aircraft modeling, motor vehicle modeling, shooting and other circles. The club carries out effective military-patriotic work. The experience of the Rostov workers merits extensive dissemination.

A further rise in the military-patriotic, mass defense and sports work in the nation to a significant degree depends upon the strengthening and expanding of the physical plant of DOSAAF. This should ensure the solving of the tasks confronting it and be on a level of the present-day scientific, technical and procedural requirements.

As is known, DOSAAF is financed from membership dues, income from the publishing and profit-making activities and the holding of lotteries and paid mass sports measures. Along with this the councils of ministers of the Union and autonomous republics and the executive committees of the oblast and kray soviets are permitted to use free funds in the local budget for taking a proportional share in building DOSAAF training buildings at the oblast, kray and republic centers using the standard plans of general educational schools; in the rayon centers and other cities, they can participate in building military-technical training clubs with five-seven classrooms, a garage, a shooting range and warehouse facilities.

The ministries and departments are also permitted to turn over gratis to the general education schools, vocational-technical schools, technical schools, to institutes and to DOSAAF organizations surplus, unused equipment, instruments and teaching aids to equip the DOSAAF training centers and the classrooms for military-technical training and the independent sports-technical clubs.

During the Tenth Five-Year Plan a good deal was done in this area. In a majority of the republic, kray and oblast centers, well equipped buildings appeared which housed the DOSAAF training organizations and committees. The physical plant of the rayon, city and primary organizations was enlarged. More and more training and sports equipment was received.

Thus, in Azerbaijan, due to the aid of the local party and soviet bodies, we received various types of structures and a number of sports facilities were built and put into use. By a joint decision of the Omskaya Obkom and the executive committee of the oblast soviet, 2 years ago a five-year plan was approved for creating and developing the physical plant of the oblast DOSAAF organizations. At present, in Omsk they are completing construction on an oblast training and sports complex. Similar complexes but of significantly smaller scale are being created for the motor vehicle schools in rural localities. In all the rayons of the oblast, military-technical training clubs have been built and sports-technical clubs are operating in a majority of them.

The DOSAAF organizations have received effective help in strengthening the physical plant and in improving the level of all mass defense and sports work from the local soviets of Belorussia, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Lithuania, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Ryazanskaya, Tul'skaya and a number of other oblasts and republics. Here the appropriate questions are discussed regularly at the executive committee sessions where they periodically hear the representatives of the DOSAAF committees, many of whom have been elected deputies. All of this serves as an important measure for improving the DOSAAF activities and helps to raise the responsibility of their leaders and the aktiv. Unfortunately, such practice does not exist everywhere.

Sometimes locally they are too long in settling questions concerning the allocation of plots of land to build the DOSAAF training and sports building and for incorporating these projects in the schedule plans for construction work. It also happens that in carrying out city- or rayon-wide sports measures, for some reason the collectives of the DOSAAF sports and sports-technical clubs are not involved in them. And this certainly tells on the mass nature of the military-technical sports and reduces their popularity.

Under the executive committees of certain city and rayon soviets they have formed commissions on military-patriotic indoctrination. These thoroughly study the state of this work, they plan measures to improve it and prepare specific proposals for discussion at the soviet sessions and executive committee meetings. For example, such a commission is working well under the executive committee of the Kalininskiy Rayon Soviet of Alma-Ata. Not so long ago it studied the state of military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth in certain secondary schools, vocational-technical schools and a construction technical school.

The report of the commission was heard at a session of the executive committee. It took up the positive experience gained by Secondary School No 5 and other schools. The executive committee of the rayon soviet proposed that the public education department, the DOSAAF raykom and the principals of the schools and technical schools adopt all that was instructive in the organizing of military-patriotic work in School No 5 and outlined measures to eliminate the shortcomings disclosed by the commission.

In Moldavia, Lithuania and a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, public [volunteer] councils have been set up for military patriotic work with the students and these bring together the efforts of the soviets and the public organizations under the leadership of the party bodies. It is important that such commissions and councils work more energetically particularly where this work as yet does not meet today's needs.

The common efforts of the local soviets and the DOSAAF committees are also important in solving a number of questions related to the extracurricular indoctrination of students and to organizing rational recreation for the juveniles, primarily at the place of residence. They could do a great deal for skillfully using the training facilities of the schools, clubs, and sports facilities of DOSAAF for these purposes.

Closer contacts between the soviet executive committees and the DOSAAF committees are also needed in organizing such an important question as the training of technical personnel for the national economy. As yet instances are still encountered when on the spot they do not consider the real possibilities of the training organizations and the sports-technical clubs of DOSAAF in solving this problem and for this reason little concern is shown for the strengthening of their physical plant.

The cadres are an important level by which the party influences the course of social development and, consequently, the same is true for correctly organized recruitment, placement and indoctrination of them. This is valid in all instances. For this reason there can be no doubt that the soviets and their executive committees can do a great deal to recommend, for example, for the position of the chairmen of the DOSAAF city and rayon committees able, energetic organizers who know and love mass defense and sports work and are capable of ensuring its further improvement. We need such leaders. Like all the Soviet people, the DOSAAF members will endeavor to mark the coming 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in carrying out the magnificent plans of communist construction and in strengthening the economic and defense might of the motherland. Under the leadership of the party and soviet bodies and in close contact with the trade unions, the Komsomol and other social organizations, they will make every effort to achieve even higher results in carrying out the tasks entrusted to them by our own Communist Party.

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DOSAAB AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

PRE-DRAFT TRAINING IN LITHUANIAN SSR

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 2, Feb 81 (signed to press 20 Feb 81) pp 48-54

[Article by Col Gen S. Postnikov, commander of the Red Banner Baltic Military District: "The Guard Over the Peaceful Labor"]

[Text] On 23 February our nation celebrates the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. Workers of nations in the socialist commonwealth and all progressive mankind are commemorating this glorious date in history, along with the Soviet people and their fighting men. The Soviet people and our numerous friends in all areas of the planet pay the tribute of respect over and over to the great merits of the Soviet Armed Forces, who were the first in the history of mankind to serve as a reliable defender of the workers' interest, to inscribe on their fighting colors the Leninist principles of protecting the rights and liberty of peoples.

At the 25th congress of our Leninist party Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, called the Armed Forces of the USSR the guard over the Soviet people's peaceful labor, a bulwark of universal peace.

Created to defend the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Army and Navy are performing patriotic and international duty with merit and honor. Their fighting power stands against imperialism's aggressive forces and has a sobering effect upon ruling circles in the aggressive imperialist nations, which place the focus upon a new world war in their struggle against peace and socialism.

This year the birthday of the Soviet Army and Navy coincides with an outstanding event in the life of our party and all the Soviet people—the opening of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—which will work out a specific program for the building of communism in our nation at the contemporary stage. The struggle to implement congress decisions now comprises the main element in the life of Soviet workers. Their efforts are focused upon the successful fulfillment of the national economic plan for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Our Armed Forces will become even stronger during this five-year period.

The inception and development of the Armed Forces of the USSR and their legendary combat chronicle are inseparably linked with the work of the Communist Party and of V. I. Lenin, its creator and leader. To him goes the historic credit for the scientific foundation for the military program of the proletarian revolution and for developing the doctrine on defense of the socialist homeland and the basic principles underlying the development of the victorious proletariat's military organization. Leader of the party and the state, he was directly in charge of the creation of the Red Army, precisely defined its tasks and ways of further improving it and laid the foundations for socialism's military science.

Lenin's Party has produced many talented military leaders. One of them was Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov. Our nation celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth this year. He was V. I. Lenin's loyal student and comrade-in-arms and one of the first organizers of Red Army detachments. His name is associated with the creation of the legendary 1st Cavalry Army and the heroic defense of Tsaritsyn during the civil war years. The name of the first Red marshal is held sacred in the history of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The correctness and the viability of Lenin's ideas on the military defense of the socialist homeland have been convincingly confirmed by the entire historic history of the Soviet state.

During the years of civil war and foreign military intervention, under incredibly difficult conditions, the young Red Army utterly defeated the combined forces of the imperialists and the white guards. This victory was first and foremost a victory for the great principles of socialist revolution, a victory for the forces of peace and progress over the forces of imperialist reaction. The Red Army matured, grew strong and acquired extensive combat experience in the civil war battles.

The Soviet Armed Forces surrounded their fighting colors with unfading glory during the Great Patriotic War, honorably fulfilling their patriotic and international duty. By routing the main strike force of international imperialism--fascist Germany and militaristic Japan--they not only protected the Soviet people's socialist gains, but also contributed to a decisive degree to the success of popular democratic revolutions in a number of liberated nations in Europe and Asia. Not only his contemporaries but future generations as well will honor highly the feat performed by the Soviet soldier, who valorously carried the red banner through the fire of bloody battles and hoisted it above the defeated Reichstag as a symbol of socialism's triumph and invincibility.

The Great Patriotic War went down in history as a war fought by all the peoples together. The victory over a powerful and treacherous enemy demonstrated the great invincible power of the friendship and fraternity of peoples, of proletarian internationalism. It convincingly confirmed the viability of Lenin's ideas about a new type of army--a truly popular, multinational army of the socialist state.

For four violent years fighting men of all our country's nationalities fought the fascist invaders shoulder to shoulder for the honor, the freedom and independence

of their homeland, for communism. National formations created during the war were part of the Soviet Armed Forces routing the enemy. They included the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division, which was awarded the honorary title Klaypeda and the Order of the Red Banner.

Representatives of many peoples fought valorously in the partisan detachments. Under Communist Party leadership the partisan movement spread rapidly, encompassing all of the Soviet territory occupied by the enemy, and was one of the important military and political factors behind our victory.

Around 100 partisan detachments carried out attacks against the occupiers in the Lithuanian SSR alone. Their operations were directed by the Lithuanian Partisan Headquarters headed by A. Snehkus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, and the Northern and Southern Oblast Committees of the Lithuanian Communist Party, headed by M. Shumauskas and G. Zimanas.

Perceptible strikes were carried out against the enemy by Lithuanian partisans in the extensive "rail warfare." During the first five months of 1944 alone they blew up 11 railroad bridges and more than 25,000 linear meters of rail and destroyed 130 kilometers of telephone and telegraph lines. Partisan attacks disrupted the movement of trains on the railways. Nighttime traffic stopped almost altogether on many lines.

Army General I. Bagranyan, commander of the First Baltic Front, wrote the following in an article published in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA LITVA during the war: "General Beloborodov has reported to me that in the fighting for Utena his forces were helped greatly by partisans from the 'Audra' detachment commanded by Pyatras Kutka. We were very glad to hear this: Despite all their efforts the fascists had still not managed to stamp out the partisan movement in Lithuanian territory."

For their valorous actions in the enemy rear M. Mel'nikayte, Yu. Aleksonis, S. Apivala, G. Borisa, Yu. Vitas, B. Urbonavichus and A. Cheponis were awarded the important title Hero of the Soviet Union.

The unbroken chain of brilliant victories and successes for the Soviet Armed Forces has been a natural result of the entire course of social development and is organically linked with the grand achievements and feats of the entire Soviet people, who were the first in the history of mankind to clear the way to socialism and communism, the way to a bright, new life, a path which all peoples will inevitably take.

First and foremost among the most important factors determining the combat strength of our Soviet Armed Forces are our state's socialist, social order, its economy, Marxist-Leninist ideology, the society's ideological and political unity, Soviet patriotism and the friendship of peoples of the USSR, the popular and international nature of the Soviet Army and Navy and the Communist Party's direction of all military organizational development.

Fighting men of the Soviet Army and Navy carry with pride the fighting colors crowned with the glorious victories gained in battles of the civil war and the Great Patriotic War, and sacredly preserve and add to the remarkable combat traditions. Born in the fire of the proletariat's revolutionary battles and tempered in battles fought for the socialist homeland's freedom and independence, they have become a living source of inspiration for our fighting men, an example summoning forth new successes in the improvement of combat readiness.

The socialist homeland's armed defenders demonstrate their loyalty to the cause of Lenin's party and the banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution in their selfless military labor and their constant readiness to repel aggression, wherever it might originate.

For the fourth decade now the Soviet people are living and working under a peaceful sky. Together with the other fraternal socialist nations the USSR is persistently and consistently conducting a peace-loving foreign policy aimed at arresting the arms race and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust in international relations.

Imperialist forces exist and are active in the world, however, forces interested in a different kind of development of events. They are attempting to break up the process of detente, whipping up the arms race, creating new types of deadly weapons and attempting to throw the world's peoples into the trenches of a new world war. The course they have taken of expanding military preparations and inciting a climate of war paranoia and anti-Soviet hysteria among the populations of their countries, a course toward all-round intensification of "psychological warfare" and acts of ideological diversion against nations in the socialist commonwealth, is increasing the danger of war.

In light of this the June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stated that the "intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace require constant vigilance and the all-round strengthening of our state's defense capability so as to frustrate imperialism's plans to achieve military superiority and dictate to the world."

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government devote constant attention to the strengthening of the nation's defense capability and see to it that the army and navy have everything necessary to fulfill their assigned missions.

The Soviet State's present level of economic development makes it possible to successfully accomplish all defense tasks and to create all of the modern means of conducting warfare. The fulfillment of plans for development of the Soviet national economy is contributing to the continuous growth of our homeland's defense strength, making it possible reliably to protect the Soviet people and all nations in the socialist commonwealth against the danger of imperialist aggression and strengthening the position of peace-loving forces. Thanks to the constantly increasing capabilities of the socialist economy, the remarkable achievements of Soviet science and technology and the selfless labor of the Soviet people, the Soviet Armed Forces are being constantly outfitted with the most modern types

of weapons and combat equipment, their organizational structure is being improved and military art and the theory and practice of training and indoctrinating the troops have undergone further development.

We know that man has been and remains the crucial force in a war, and nothing poses such a threat to the enemy as does a fighting man with good morale, fighting spirit and military skill, capable of skillfully employing the military equipment, of making full use of its combat capabilities for defeating the enemy and achieving victory. Good military training on the part of the personnel is one of the most important conditions for maintaining the Armed Forces in a constant state of combat readiness and achieving victory in a war.

In view of the enormous importance of military training V. I. Lenin stressed the following during the harsh years of civil war: "The Soviet Government has long devoted the greatest of attention to making it possible for the workers and then the peasants, the communists especially, to seriously learn military affairs" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 36, p 26).

Lenin's instructions have been further developed in CPSU decisions and are at the foundation of its multifaceted work aimed at thoroughly strengthening the Soviet state's defense capability and improving the fighting power of our Armed Forces.

A broad political perspective, a high level of discipline, organization and efficiency, extensive specialized knowledge and skillful mastery of various types of weapons are indivisible qualities of Soviet fighting men. As Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, underscores, however, "soldiers are not born, they are developed. And this development proceeds the more rapidly, the better is the training and indoctrinational work and the more nearly like combat conditions are those under which exercises, flights and naval cruises take place" (D. F. Ustinov, "Izbr. rech' i stat'i" [Selected Speeches and Articles], p 36).

The continuous development of weapons and combat equipment, the appearance of new methods of conducting combat operations and the improvement of existing ones are making greater and greater demands of the quality of training for the personnel.

In the contemporary situation the main task involved in the combat and political training, in the training and indoctrination of the personnel, lies in developing combat, moral-political, psychological and physical qualities in each military collective and cementing these together as a whole, and on this basis, developing good combat skill, spiritual stability, constant readiness to withstand any trials in a war and the ability to retain combat activeness and an indomitable will to win under the most difficult of conditions. The development of these qualities is a complex, diverse and labor-consuming process. It is organically linked with the entire life of the Soviet State and the Soviet people, with the entire system of combat and political training and military indoctrination, with the entire structure of army life.

It is impossible to successfully train the troops and steadily improve their combat skill without taking into thorough account all factors affecting the training and indoctrinational process. This applies first of all to the influence of our socialist social structure and of the close and continuous bond between the Armed Forces and the people upon the development of the Soviet fighting men's individuality. Beginning with the family and the school, the entire Soviet community prepares the upcoming generation for military service. The entire system of indoctrinational measures instills in it profound communist convictions and awareness, a sense of personal responsibility for the homeland's fate and the determination steadfastly to protect socialism's gains.

This is precisely why the homeland's defense and the need to improve the combat readiness of the Armed Forces demand an all-round increase in attention to matters of preparing the youth for military service and of their military-patriotic indoctrination.

A great deal of productive work is being performed in this area in the Lithuanian SSR. Proper attention is being devoted to preparing the youth in the republic to serve in the Armed Forces. This matter receives the constant attention of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, local party and soviet organs. They regularly discuss the tasks involved in preparing the youth for induction, increase the responsibility of those in charge for this area of the work, systematically monitor the practical fulfillment of planned measures and allocate the means necessary to implement them.

All of this work is directed and coordinated by means of plans covering the military-patriotic indoctrination and the practical training of the youth for military service, which are worked out each year by the republic's military commissariat, together with ministries and departments. Similar plans are compiled in the rayons and cities. In order to improve the training of the youth for military service and the service performance of draftees, socialist competition for the best achievements in this work has been launched on an extensive basis in the republic among rayons, cities, educational institutions and enterprises.

The tasks involved in the military-patriotic indoctrination and physical conditioning of the youth, initial military training, medical and health-improvement measures are consistently accomplished in the republic through the joint efforts of local party and soviet organs, public organizations and military commissariats. This has resulted in a marked improvement in the qualitative characteristics of draftees sent into the Armed Forces of the USSR by Lithuania's military commissariats.

With each passing year better trained youth are being assigned to the army and navy from the Lithuanian SSR's cities and villages. Over the past five years the proportion of draftees with a higher or secondary education has increased by 29.8 percent, and the number of Komsomol members has risen by almost 9 percent.

An absolute majority of the draftees joining the forces in 1980 had completed the initial military training program. The number of youth meeting the "Ready for Work and Defense of the USSR" standards and becoming rated sportsmen prior to their induction has increased.

The best results in the training of the youth for induction are being achieved in the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon in Vilnius, Ionishkaskiy Rayon and the city of Shyaulyay, where good results have been achieved in the socialist competition as a result of purposive organizational and practical work on the part of local party and soviet organs, public organizations and military commissariats. They take a comprehensive approach to the training of the youth to serve in the Armed Forces and organically combine military-patriotic indoctrination, general education and initial military training, physical education, medical and health-improvement measures.

DOSAAF organizations have a large role in the performance of tasks involved in training the youth for military service. The training of the youth in the mass technical professions and in the applied military and technical types of sports has increased in republic DOSAAF organizations in recent years. At the present time every third draftee into the Armed Forces from Latvia has the skills of a chauffeur, a parachutist, an operator or a diver. The vast majority of the republic's DOSAAF training organizations achieve stable results year after year. The Lithuanian SSR's defense organization has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR Minister of Defense the past three years for good results in the training of the specialists, for good training quality and for the creation of modern training facilities.

Reserve and retired officers and generals perform an important function in the training of the youth to serve in the Armed Forces. Committees of Great Patriotic War veterans, former front-line soldiers' clubs, committees and groups for assistance with the military commissariats perform a great deal of productive work to develop in the youth communist conviction and awareness, a love for the socialist homeland and its Armed Forces and loyalty to the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the older generations. Many reserve officers and generals are active lecturers with the "Znaniye" society, frequently publishing articles in the press and presenting radio and television talks. The members of cooperation committees and groups with rayon and city military commissariats take an active part in the draftee days, mass-defense-work months and formal ceremonies seeing the youth off into the military service, which are conducted in the republic's cities and rayons.

Reserve and retired officers and generals are drawn upon by military commissariats to monitor the training of the youth at general education schools and DOSAAF training organizations and help to study the capabilities and the moral-political qualities of draftees, in order to distribute them expediently among the services of the Armed Forces. Reserve and retired officers and generals, committees and groups for assistance with the Oktyabr'skiy, Panemunskiy and Shyaulyay military commissariats have performed this work well.

Those making a worthy contribution to the training of the youth for military service include retired Major Generals I. Matsiyauskas, B. Petronis and Ch. Perkauskas and retired Colonels, Heroes of the Soviet Union P. Siragov and A. Borodin. They have earned universal respect among the draft-age youth with their tireless public work, their active stance in life, their personal example and communist conviction, as well as their heroic past.

The process of indoctrinating the youth continues with even greater intensity and singleness of purpose during their military service. During their very first days in the Armed Forces the fighting men enthusiastically set about studying the complex military equipment and mastering the science of armed defense of the socialist homeland, and persistently and determinedly master the science of gaining military victory.

A desire to be like the front-line soldiers in all ways, to learn courage and combat skills from them, to be worthy of them in all ways produces real heroes of everyday army life, masters of combat occupations, rated specialists and experts in the training.

Fighting men of the Red Banner Baltic Military District spare neither effort nor energy to perfect their combat skill.

District forces occupy a worthy position among the ranks of the Armed Forces and have the most modern weapons, experienced and well-trained commanders, political and technical cadres. The commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations make creative use of the extensive range of forms and methods of training and indoctrinating the personnel and do everything possible to support, develop and channel the fighting men's enthusiasm into the accomplishment of the tasks involved in steadily improving the combat readiness and the combat capability of the forces. I. Peyshtaras, R. Yukhnovichus, P. Tamashauskas and many other officers, warrant officers and sergeants have proved themselves to be skillful indoctrinators of armed defenders for the homeland.

The district's fighting men worked enthusiastically in 1980. Socialist competition launched on an extensive basis to provide a fitting reception for the 26th CPSU Congress contributed to the achievement of good results in the combat and political training, in the practice missile launchings, interceptions of air targets and artillery firing. Last year's results showed that the combat and political training of district forces has risen to a new level. The level of field and air training has improved.

The units in which Comrades V. Privalov and V. Yatsenko serve set an example of the exemplary fulfillment of military duty and the achievement of good results in the socialist competition. These units were awarded the important title of excellent units and were awarded challenge banners for their good results in the combat and political training.

Socialist competition has assumed even greater scope in the new, 1981 training year.

There is no doubt that the Baltic District's fighting men will honorably carry out any order from the party and the people. Loyal to the revolutionary combat and labor traditions of the older generations of defenders of the homeland, they are providing a fitting reception for the 26th Congress of the Lenin Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC TRAINING IN MOLDAVIAN SSR

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 12, Dec 80 (signed to press 17 Dec 80)
pp 58-63

[Article by G. Sulyak, deputy chairman of the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee:
"Improving Military-Patriotic Indoctrination of the Workers"]

[Text] The CPSU, in consistently carrying out a Leninist general line, is confidently leading the Soviet people along the path of building communism. The period which has passed since the 25th CPSU Congress has been marked by remarkable achievements in carrying out the economic, social and cultural development program of the world's first socialist state and in further strengthening its defense might. This was emphasized with particular force at the June and October (1980) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee which completely and as a whole approved the activities of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in implementing the party's Leninist domestic and foreign course.

As a result of the diverse and active undertakings of the USSR and the other nations of the socialist commonwealth, in relying on the growth of their economic and defense might, in the 1970's an improvement in the international situation was achieved. However, recently the aggressive imperialist forces have opposed the positive processes with a policy dictated by a reticence to consider the realities of the modern world, that is, the strengthening of the positions and the change in the balance of forces in the world in favor of socialism, the successes of the national liberation movement and the growth of the freedom-loving democratic forces as a whole.

On an anti-Soviet basis which is hostile to the cause of peace the aggressive forces of the West and above all the United States have drawn closer to the chauvinistic, anticommunist plans of the Chinese leadership. For this reason, our party, as is stated in the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination," is making every effort to improve the military-patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people and to improve their political vigilance and immunity to bourgeois and revisionist ideology. Never for a minute does it forget the legacy of V. I. Lenin that confronted with world imperialism it is essential to always be on guard and protect the defense capability of our nation like the apple of your eye (see PSS [Complete Collected Works], Vol 44, p 300).

The military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers and above all the youth is an objective necessity in the process of building communism. It must bring together and successfully solve the complex tasks of the political, moral-psychological and military patriotic preparation of the Soviet people to carry out their constitutional duty of strengthening the defense capability and defending the fatherland.

The urgent need to strengthen military-patriotic indoctrination of the public has been brought about, in the first place, by the aggressive nature of imperialism and by its desire by any means to destroy the world's first socialist state. The danger of an imperialist attack, emphasized V. I. Lenin, will not cease as long as world imperialism exists. As was pointed out at the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, imperialism would like to check the objective process of the renewal of the world. The leaders of the NATO military bloc and primarily the United States have set out on a policy of disrupting the existing military equilibrium in their favor and to the detriment of the USSR and the other socialist countries, to the detriment of international detente and the security of peoples.

Secondly, this is caused by the enormous role played by the masses of people in defending the motherland and the interests of the countries in the socialist commonwealth. The nature of modern wars, particularly in defense of socialist fatherlands, convincingly shows that the victories of socialism can be defended only with the direct and most active involvement of the people in the armed struggle and with the full support of the USSR Armed Forces and the nations of the socialist community. The Army and Navy are manned by the people and the people create the military equipment and weapons and supply the army with clothing and food.

A rise in the significance of military-patriotic indoctrination is caused, thirdly, by the sharp intensification in the ideological struggle on the international scene. Imperialism has assumed a policy of intensifying the arms race, initiating provocations against the socialist and the young, developing states, increasing the militaristic activities of NATO and broadening its functions as a weapon in the struggle against the USSR, the nations of the socialist commonwealth and all the peace-loving forces. Because of this there is a greater need for a decisive struggle against imperialist ideology, various forms of revisionism and the policy of Maoism and Zionism.

Fourthly, the increased role of military-patriotic indoctrination is explained by the fact that there is a greater role for the moral and psychological preparation of the people to defend the country. A modern war, if imperialism attempts to start it, will have a fierce nature. In a future war, as stems from the new militaristic strategy of the U.S. Administration and the aggressive NATO circles, the imperialists of the West intend to be the first to use nuclear missile weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction. For this reason, for victory in a modern war, there must be a colossal straining of the material and spiritual forces of the peoples. The role of the moral factor which was repeatedly pointed out by V. I. Lenin will be great as never before in previous wars. All of this places increased demands upon the moral and psychological training of the future defenders of the motherland.

Fifthly, the increased role of military-patriotic indoctrination is caused by the fact that according to the USSR Law "Governing Universal Military Service," the time

of active service has been reduced for the rank-and-file and sergeant personnel, while in the course of the scientific and technical revolution in military affairs the technical equipping of the Army and Navy has increased significantly. The mastery of nuclear missile weapons, radio electronic equipment and complicated systems makes increased demands upon the military-technical preparation of the youth.

The military equipment and weapons are most successfully mastered by those servicemen who have trained actively in the DOSAAF organizations, who have become familiar with army procedures prior to serving in the Army and Navy and who have undergone preliminary military training. Here it must not be forgotten that at present the children of those persons who were born during the years of the Great Patriotic War and those who in their youth in one way or another came into contact with wartime hardships are now being called up for service. Their children, fortunately, have never experienced this. But good physical and moral conditioning is needed precisely by them.

Military-patriotic indoctrination is carried out on a basis of Marxist-Leninist science, in full accord with the laws of social development and considering the achievements of theory and practice. Here consideration is given to the fact that a readiness to defend the nation is formed by the Soviet way of life and by the existing system of communist indoctrination for all categories of the public.

All the component parts of communist indoctrination--ideological, labor, moral, legal, physical, aesthetic and other--along with the shaping of the high moral-political qualities of the Soviet people, actively contribute to their preparation as defenders of the motherland. Military-patriotic conditioning as a component part of communist indoctrination must reinforce and develop the high moral-political, psychological and military qualities needed by the coming generation for defending their motherland and carrying out international duties to other freedom-loving peoples of the world.

At the same time, patriotic indoctrination has its own tasks, forms and methods. Its basic aim is to develop in the youth ideological conviction, loyalty to the Communist Party and to our people, high Soviet patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism and hate for the enemies. In the course of military-patriotic indoctrination, the young men develop an interest in military affairs and a desire to master a military specialty.

Military-patriotic indoctrination is closely linked to political, labor and moral indoctrination. It is impossible to train a true patriot of the motherland without tempering him ideologically and morally. In our nation, since the 1930's, a comprehensive system of military-patriotic indoctrination has been developed and it is extremely diverse in terms of forms and content, organizational structure, the means and methods of its activities. Under the leadership of the party organizations, this work is carried out by the soviets, by the trade union and Komsomol organizations, the DOSAAF, the "Znaniye" [Knowledge Society], the Soviet War Veterans Committee, the Society of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and the sports and creative unions.

The CPSU is the recognized leader and organizer of the existing system of military-patriotic indoctrination. The party congresses and the plenums of the CPSU Central

Committee always give great attention to these questions. The party works out the basic objectives, directions and content of military-patriotic activities and focuses the attention of the local party and soviet bodies and public organizations on carrying them out.

In the decisions of the congresses and the decrees of the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the attention of the party organizations is constantly drawn to strengthening military-patriotic work among the workers, particularly the youth. In recent years, an improvement in this work has also been aided by the preparations for and celebrating of such jubilee dates in the life of the Soviet state and the USSR Armed Forces as the 110th birthday of V. I. Lenin, the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

The party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations give constant attention to coordinating activities in the area of military-patriotic indoctrination by the soviets, the trade union and Komsomol bodies, the DOSAAF organizations, the sports societies and the mass information media. In a majority of the Moldavian cities and rayons it has become a tradition each year to hold city and rayon defense-sports activist meetings at which they outline the plans for improving this important and essential work. For example, during the current, jubilee year such activist meetings were held efficiently in Tiraspol', Bessarabskiy, Novoanenskiy and other rayons. Under the leadership of the Oktyabr'skiy Raykom in Kishinev, a joint plenum was held for the Komsomol and DOSAAF raykoms and here the prospects were outlined for improving military-patriotic and mass defense work in the rayon over the next 3 years.

The soviets play an important role in improving military-patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people. They are entrusted with the duties of preparing the young people for service in the USSR Armed Forces. In solving diverse questions of administrative and economic activities, they must pay serious attention to this question and be concerned with organizing registration, training and induction into the army within their jurisdiction. They provide effective aid to the enterprises, schools and institutions in organizing the military labs and training points, they are concerned with creating the physical plant and recruiting military instructors and they supervise the organization of basic military training.

The trade unions take an active part in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people. They carry out constant work in indoctrinating the coming generation in the revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the Soviet people. Under the trade unions there is an extensive network of cultural clubs, libraries, sports facilities, tourist bases and health camps which are used for conducting diverse measures.

The Komsomol as the active assistant and reserve of the party plays a leading role in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth. The basic tasks of the Komsomol organizations in this area at the present stage have been stated in the Party Program, in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, in the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, in the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the 18th Komsomol Congress and in the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the congress. "The sacred duty of the Komsomol," states the CPSU Program, "is to prepare young

people for defending the socialist motherland, to indoctrinate wholehearted patriots capable of giving a decisive rebuff to an attack by any enemy."

The Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination" obliges the Komsomol to extend ideological influence to all groups of the youth and to indoctrinate them in the glorious, heroic and labor traditions of the elder generation and in a spirit of communist morality.

The questions of preparing the youth to defend the fatherland are constantly discussed at the Komsomol congresses. The 15th Komsomol Congress (1966) introduced a supplement into the by-laws obliging each Komsomol member to strengthen national defense and study military affairs. Beginning with the 16th Komsomol Congress (1970), in all the Komsomol forums there have been sections for military-patriotic indoctrination and these approved specific recommendations to improve the preparation of the youth for service in the Army and Navy.

The Komsomol has been the initiator of the all-Union hike through the sites of revolutionary, military and labor glory as well as the military sports games "Zarnitsa" [Summer Lightning] and "Orlenok" [Eaglet]. The trade union and DOSAAF organizations and the public education bodies have provided active help in this. In military patriotic work an enormous role is played by the sponsorship of the Komsomol over the Navy, Air Force and Border Troops. In recent years tens of thousands of Komsomol members have been sent by the Komsomol into aviation, the Border Troops and the Navy and have made a worthy contribution to the development of these armed services. Thus, the Komsomol organizations of Moldavia sponsor military units, formations and ships of the Red Banner Odessa Military District and the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. They help the subunits, units and ships in equipping the rooms of military glory, the Lenin rooms and clubs and in supplying libraries and send their best members for service.

The role and significance of the USSR DOSAAF are growing in military-patriotic indoctrination and this is a mass patriotic and defense organization of the workers which has over 94 million persons in its ranks.

The large DOSAAF aktiv the ranks of which include honored veterans of the Army and Navy carries out extensive propaganda of the legacy of V. I. Lenin about the defense of the socialist fatherland as well as the measures of the party and government to strengthen the defense capability of the nation and increase the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. In a clear and accessible manner it explains the requirements of the USSR Law "Governing Universal Military Service," the military oath and regulations as well as the glorious traditions of the Army and Navy. It is very important that the gorkoms and raykoms, the training and sports-training organizations introduce a comprehensive approach in DOSAAF activities. Significant experience in this area has been gained by the DOSAAF organizations of the city of Tiraspol', Frunzenskiy Rayon in the city of Kishinev, Orgeyevskiy, Glodyanskiy and Lazovski rayons which achieve first of all an organic combination of military-patriotic work with the overall system of indoctrinating the younger generation. Under the leadership of the party bodies, they have worked out unified plans of military-patriotic indoctrination for the enterprises, rayons and cities. The plans make it possible to determine the content and areas of ideological work and to establish joint measures for political, labor, moral and military-patriotic indoctrination considering the various groups of workers and youth.

The long-range comprehensive plans for ideological indoctrination provide an opportunity to unify and coordinate the efforts of the DOSAAF and other organizations in implementing the planned measures and to rationally utilize the proven forms and methods to have an indoctrinational effect on all members of the society.

In addition to the long-range planning, the DOSAAF gorkoms and raykoms together with the trade union and Komsomol organizations, the military commissariats, the "Znaniye" Society and other public organizations carefully plan the preparation for and execution of the months devoted to the anniversaries of the Soviet Army and Navy and the commemorative weeks for Victory Day, the revolutionary rallies of the youth involved in the hikes to the sites of revolutionary, military and labor glory and the "Orlnok" and "Zarnitsa" military sports games.

The strengthening of military-patriotic indoctrination to an enormous degree depends upon its influence upon the various groups of workers. Of great importance is the organizing of this work directly in the labor collectives of the enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and schools where DOSAAF organizations have been set up. Thus, at the Tiraspol' Foundry Machinery Plant imeni S. M. Kirov, the Bendery Silk Combine, the Furniture Factory No 2 and the Secondary School No 7 of Kishinev there have been good special-subject evenings, meetings with veterans of the party, labor and the Armed Forces, the discussion of artistic films and books and excursions to museums and the historic sites of Moldavia. The close sponsorship ties with the troop units and subunits of the Kishinev Garrison also contribute to the military-patriotic indoctrination of the worker and student youth.

At the same time, it must be said that in the activities of the ministries, departments, the executive committees of the local soviets and the military commissariats there are a number of omissions and shortcomings on this question. The exercises for basic military training in the schools are still not conducted on a sufficiently high methodological level, particularly in rural localities. The training of a majority of the military instructors and teachers at the DOSAAF training institutions does not meet the increased requirements. The training facilities for basic military training are little developed and are improving slowly.

In many secondary general education schools, higher and secondary specialized institutions of learning, there are no shooting ranges, equipped classrooms for military technical training and drill fields while a majority of them have not even built simple sports grounds and facilities. An analogous situation has developed at certain enterprises and farms where many young persons of induction age are employed. There must be a further qualitative improvement in the activities of the training centers which have been set up at enterprises, sovkhozes and sovkhoz-plants as well as the organizing of public health work and mass physical culture, a rise in the general educational level and the organizing of atheistic indoctrination for the preinductees and inductees. The sports facilities of the schools and institutions of learning need major additions. We cannot be satisfied by a situation where the young men do not develop a sufficient interest in the applied military types of sports and there are few mass competitions held for obstacle races, pull-ups, grenade throwing and shooting.

An intensification of military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth requires a further improvement and better use for these purposes of the people's universities

and inductee lecture cycles, the future soldier clubs, the military sports games and other mass measures.

The valuable experience acquired during the preparations for the 110th birthday of V. I. Lenin and the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War in the area of the military-patriotic indoctrination of the public should be more widely used by the DOSAAF organizations and by all departments, institutions and public organizations of the republic in the course of preparing to properly celebrate the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party.

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DOSAAP AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE IN RIGA

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 3

[Latinform article: "To Indoctrinate Future Soldiers"]

[Text] A republic scientific-practical conference held in Riga was devoted to the tasks of further improving military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Participating in its work were representatives from the party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, various ministries and departments, the Latvian DOSAAF and the rayon and city military commissariats.

The speaker, the military commissar of the republic, Maj Gen A. E. Rozenberg, and the conference participants pointed out that in recent years the military commissariats, with the support of the party, soviet and social organizations, have carried out great work in the area of the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth and in preparing them for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy. It was pointed out that as a whole the level of the ideological-political and professional training of the young men for service in the USSR Armed Forces has risen. At the same time the conference criticized a number of military commissariats where they still do not make full use of the existing opportunities for improving the preparation of the younger generation for the army.

The conference participants outlined specific measures to further improve the preparation of the youth for service in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

DOSAAF CC PLENUM

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Latinform article: "Plenum of the DOSAAF Central Committee"]

[Text] On 3 April in Riga a plenum of the Latvian DOSAAF Central Committee was held. It discussed the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 23d Congress of the Latvian Communist Party as well as the tasks of the republic DOSAAF organization stemming from the party decisions.

Giving the report at the plenum was the chairman of the republic DOSAAF Central Committee, Maj Gen E. Ya. Evin. He pointed out that under the leadership of the party organizations, in close cooperation with the trade unions and the Komsomol, the republic DOSAAF has achieved definite successes in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the population and in mass defense and sports work. Each year its membership grows. Over the past 5 years, the number of DOSAAF members has risen by more than 300,000 persons.

The improvement in the preparation of youth for defending the motherland and specialists for the national economy and the growth of the ranks of athletes and their greater skill are ensured by the continuous improvement in the physical plant of the republic DOSAAF. Modern training equipment, various trainers, classrooms, equipped vehicle driving ranges and radio ranges are being introduced more and more widely. At the same time, the participants of the plenum in their speeches pointed out that although as a whole the plans had been fulfilled by the DOSAAF training organizations, the overall indicators for the quality of technical specialists turned out in a number of rayons still leave much to be desired. There are also other shortcomings.

The decree approved at the plenum defined the practical measures to further improve military-patriotic, training and sports work in the DOSAAF collectives.

Participating in the plenum of the republic DOSAAF Central Committee was the Deputy Chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers, V. M. Krumin'.

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DOSAAB AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

NINTH PLENUM OF ESTONIAN DOSAAF CC DESCRIBED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 1

[ETA article: "To New Goals"]

[Text] On 15 April in Tallinn the 9th Plenum of the Estonian DOSAAF Central Committee was held. The tasks of the republic DOSAAF organization were discussed in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the Estonian Communist Party.

Giving the report was the chairman of the Estonian DOSAAF Central Committee, Maj Gen Yu. Raudsepp.

The speaker and those who commented in the debates said that in the republic the most successful DOSAAF organizations are in Kokhtliya-Yarva, Khar'yuskiy Rayon and Tallinn. Everything must be done so that the experience of the leaders becomes available to every DOSAAF member. The technical and applied military types of sports have become widespread. Over the last 5 years, the Estonian DOSAAF members have won more than 300 medals at championships in the USSR, Europe and the world, including 80 gold ones. According to the results of the socialist competition last year between the Union republics in the area of developing the military-technical types of sports, Estonia won first place.

At the same time insufficiently effective work is being done on military-patriotic indoctrination by the DOSAAF committees of Paydeskiy, Khaapusaluskiy, Valgaskiy and Pylivaskiy rayons, in Tartu, Narva and Pyarnu. The physical plant must also be improved.

Speaking at the plenum was the deputy chief of the administration of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, L. Yasnopol'skiy.

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CSO: 1801/237

DOSAAB AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

PRE-DRAFT TRAINING DISCUSSED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 17 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Maj Gen A. Rozenberg, military commissar of Latvia: "In the Ranks of the Defenders of the Motherland"]

[Text] In accord with the Law Governing Universal Military Service and the order of the USSR minister of defense, the regular call-up of youth for active military service is presently being carried out in our nation. With a feeling of pride for their socialist motherland, for the home Communist Party and for our heroic people, the young men are going into the Army, the Navy, the Border and Internal Troops in order to take over for their elder comrades who are being transferred to the reserves.

As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, during the report period the party and the state did not lose sight of the questions of strengthening the defense might of the nation and its Armed Forces for a single day. "A sound fusion of high technical equipping, military skill and unshakable morale--such is the military potential of the Soviet Armed Forces," said L. I. Brezhnev at the party congress.

The basis of this sound fusion is formed even before induction, in the process of the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth and the preparation for service under the colors of the units and ships.

In our republic a great deal of attention is given to the training of the youth for military service by the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party and the Latvian Council of Ministers, the Military Council of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, by the city, rayon and primary party organizations and the local soviets. The Komsomol organizations, the trade unions, the DOSAAF, the military commissariats and the war and labor veterans do extensive work with the induction and preinduction youth. The Army and Navy each year receive worthy recruits from our cities and villages.

Recently the results of last year were summed up. Moskovskiy Rayon of Riga held first place in the republic socialist competition for the best preparation of young men for military service and the organized carrying out of the call-up. The party and soviet bodies of the rayon together with the rayon military commissariat, the rayon Komsomol and the DOSAAF carried out significant work in further raising the

preparedness of the youth for military service and for military-patriotic indoctrination. For the achieved high indicators the rayon was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party and the Latvian Council of Ministers.

Kraslavskiy Rayon and the city of Daugavpils won, respectively, second and third places in the competition.

The Latvian Military Commissariat and the military commissariat of Moskovskiy Rayon of Riga for the results of last year were awarded the rotating Red Banner of the Military Council of the Red Banner Baltic Military District.

The Moskovskiy Rayon Military Commissariat which is directed by Lt Col V. Kostin efficiently organizes the call-up and dispatch of the inductees to the troops. In close contact with the party and Soviet organizations, it carries out comprehensive measures aimed at improving the general educational level and physical conditioning of the preinductees. The collective of the military commissariat has helped to extend the competition in the schools for the best preparation of young men for military service. The experience of this military commissariat undoubtedly merits study and dissemination in the other republic military commissariats.

Many enterprises, farms and schools have good training facilities which provide for the successful holding of exercises under the program for basic military training of future soldiers, medical and public health measures are carried out and the standards of GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] are passed. There has been extensive propagandizing of Lenin's legacy and the demands of the USSR Constitution on the defense of the socialist fatherland and the military traditions of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces.

For example, one might mention the production associations as VEF imeni V. I. Lenin, Radiotekhnika, Al'fa, the Riga Railway Car Building Plant, the Liyepaya Sarkanays Metallurgs Plant, certain farms of Bauskiy, Yelgavskiy and Ogrskiy rayons, the Riga Secondary Schools Nos 13 and 46 where work with induction-age youth has been particularly well organized.

The unified training centers of Proletarskiy Rayon in Riga, Yelgava, Dobel'skiy and Tsesisikiy rayons are good training centers for basic military training. The party bodies and the administration of the enterprises have been concerned with selecting experienced instructors for the training centers and equipping the military labs and technical classrooms. They have supervised the attendance of the exercises.

The development of military affairs places ever-new demands on the defenders of the motherland and alters the nature of traditional military specialties. At present, the men must have diverse technical knowledge and skills. The republic DOSAAF organization helps the induction-age youth acquire such knowledge. The troop units have sent praise for the technical specialists trained at the Riga and Daugavpils joint technical schools, the Riga Motor Vehicle School No 1 and other DOSAAF training organizations. The young men receive the specialty of drivers of motor vehicles and armored personnel carriers, radar operators, divers, parachutists and so forth. They are trained by skilled instructors and production training experts

among whom are many communists, participants of the Great Patriotic War and veterans of the Armed Forces who possess profound theoretical knowledge and practical skills and great experience in life. The DOSAAF sports and technical clubs have made a significant contribution to preparing the youth for service in the Army and Navy.

The commanders and political workers from the Red Banner Baltic Military District, the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, the Western Border District, the instructors and officer candidates from the Riga Red Banner Higher Military-Political School imeni Mar SU S. S. Biryuzov and the Riga Higher Air Force Engineer School imeni Ya. Alksnis participate actively in the military patriotic indoctrination of the future soldiers and in their training.

In a word, the republic is doing a great deal for indoctrinating and training the induction and preinduction youth.

At present, induction commissions have been set up in all the rayons and cities. Their membership includes military commissars, representatives from the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol bodies and war and labor veterans. The task is to carry out the call-up in strict accord with the requirements of the Law Governing Universal Military Service in an organized manner and on a high ideological level. Of course, a great deal depends upon the precise work done by the co-workers at the military commissariats. It is important not to repeat the errors of previous years when there were individual instances of the incorrect granting of deferments from military service because of family circumstances or, on the contrary, the call-up of persons unfit because of state of health for military service.

In the republic a good tradition has developed of organizing warm and solemn farewells for the youth leaving for the army. Concern must be shown that this tradition is not violated during the present spring call-up. The labor collectives should so organize the farewells for the inductees that they are long remembered by the young men.

As is known, for the young soldiers and sailors the most difficult thing is to become accustomed to military discipline, to unswerving obedience of commanders and to strict observance of the requirements of the regulations. For this reason the officers of the military commissariats during the call-up should carry out the corresponding explanatory work in helping in every possible way so that the young soldiers from the very first days of service study industriously and carry out their duties in an exemplary manner.

One other comment. At present the men transferred to the reserves will be returned to the labor collectives. They must be well greeted, and helped in choosing professions considering the knowledge acquired during their service. At the same time, the soldiers and sergeants in the reserves must be involved in the military-patriotic indoctrination of future soldiers.

The spring call-up for the Soviet Armed Forces is in full swing. Parents and relatives, comrades at work and the veterans of labor and battles for the motherland are giving the inductees their orders to love the fatherland wholeheartedly and to be worthy heirs of military glory. Standing under colors during the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, the young men from Soviet Latvia, like all the young soldiers, are honorably carrying out their constitutional duty to the nation and the people.

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DATE FILMED

July 1, 1981